

A Synopsis of the Prionine Genus *Aegolipton*, New Status (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae)

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–7)

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Abstract *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940 is proved to be a full genus. *Megopis marginalis*, *M. reflexa*, *M. sauteri*, *M. kollerii*, *M. fimbriata*, *M. babai*, *M. gahani* and *M. costata*, are transferred to this genus. *Megopis sticheri* is regarded as a subspecies of *costata*. Ten new species and three new subspecies of *Aegolipton* are described under the names *Aegolipton mizunumai*, *A. kumei*, *A. kinabalu*, *A. peninsulare*, *A. bawangum*, *A. kollerii nisikawai*, *A. lackerbecki*, *A. acehense*, *A. pustuliferum*, *A. pustuliferum lineatigranulatum*, *A. argopurum*, *A. costatum timorum* and *A. gracile* spp. and subspp. nov. Lecto-type and paralectotype are designated for *A. kollerii*. A key to the males of this genus is given.

Aegolipton GRESSITT, 1940 was proposed as a subgenus of the genus *Megopis* to receive a part of species which had been included in *Baralipton* in the revision of *Megopis* by LAMEERE (1909). Describing *Aegolipton*, GRESSITT (1940) designated *Cerambyx marginalis* FABRICIUS, 1775 as the type of new subgenus and mentioned that “it includes at least” two more species. Considering the characteristics given in his original description of this subgenus, several more species which had been placed in *Baralipton* by LAMEERE (1909) may have seemed to him to be transferred to this subgenus. Therefore, I presume his “at least” may mean that he had not a few candidates to be revised and he was thinking of transferring them later, though he gave no more paper on this subject in his lifetime (cf. notes after generic description).

When these matters are considered historically, THOMSON (1857) and GAHAN (1906) regarded *Baralipton* as a full genus which involved only one species *maculosum*, and they also regarded *marginalis* as a member of the genus *Aegosoma*. Then LAMEERE (1909) revised these genera and proposed to include all the species bearing hair-fringes under the male antennae into the subgenus *Baralipton* of the genus *Megopis*. Thus, most species which were transferred by LAMEERE at that time (1909) had since been included in *Aegosoma*. Just after LAMEERE’s revision of the genus *Megopis* (1909), BOPPE (1910) described the genus *Palaeomegopis* and this genus also had hair-fringes under the male antennae. Although LAMEERE included this in the genus *Megopis* as a subgenus later, it is very difficult to regard *Palaeomegopis* and *Baralipton* have close affinity with each other because their body structures in general

are quite different. This fact suggests that the hair-fringes may have become developed independently in different groups and that sharing of hair-fringes does not always mean close phylogenetic relation. After this character state had lost the primary phylogenetic meaning, most species which had been transferred from *Aegosoma* to *Baralip-ton* by LAMEERE (1909) had to be reexamined about their differences from *Baralip-ton* and similarities to *Aegosoma*. I believe that GRESSITT was already aware of these facts and that was the real purpose of his establishment of *Aegolipton*. Then, GRESSITT's "at least" meant that most species which had been transferred from *Aegosoma* to *Baralip-ton* by LAMEERE (1909) should be transferred again to *Aegolipton* when they would be revised.

In this series, I have intended to prove that many species-groups which had been lumped by LAMEERE in one genus *Megopis*, mostly as subgenera, should be revived to several genera, some are close to each other and some are fairly different. In the present paper, I am going to define *Aegolipton* as a full genus which includes eight known species and ten new species with four subspecies. *Megopis marginalis*, *M. reflexa*, *M. sauteri*, *M. kollerii*, *M. fimbriata*, *M. babai*, *M. gahani* and *M. costata* (and *M. sticheri* as a subspecies of *costata*) will be transferred to this genus and ten new species and three new subspecies will be described under the names *Aegolipton mizunumai*, *A. kumei*, *A. kinabalum*, *A. peninsulare*, *A. bawangum*, *A. kollerii nisikawai*, *A. lacker-becki*, *A. acehense*, *A. pustuliferum*, *A. pustuliferum lineatigranulum*, *A. argopurum*, *A. costatum timorum* and *A. gracile* spp. and subspp. nov. Relations to the other close genera will be discussed and a key to the males of every known species of this genus will also be given.

The abbreviations and special terminologies used in this paper are as follows: NSMT – National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London (I have used NHML previously); IRSNB – Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique; ZMHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin; ZMUC – University of Copenhagen, Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung, München. Measurements of body parts: BL – body length from clypeus to apices of elytra or abdomen; HL – length of head from clypeus to base; HW – width of head across eyes; PL – length of pronotum; PW – maximum width of pronotum; PA – apical width of pronotum; PB – basal width of pronotum; EL – length of elytra; EW – maximum width of closed elytra; AL – length of antennae; Al_n – length of (n)th antennal segment; C1 – first internal costa of elytron; C2 – second costa (outer internal costa); C3 – third costa (inner external costa); C4 – fourth costa (outer external costa).

The word "hair-fringe" is always used for the long bristly hair lines under the male antennae which are obviously longer than hairs on the other side of antennae.

Genus *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940, stat. nov.

Megopis subg. *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22 [pro parte].

Megopis subg. *Baralipton* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 151 [nec THOMSON, pro parte].

Type species: *Cerambyx marginalis* FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent., **2**: 169.

Body elongate and cylindrical. BL 21–65 mm, usually between 35 and 50 mm. Head cylindrical, mostly longer than wide but wider than long in some species. Mandibles small in most species, each sickle-shaped, smoothly arched at external side, internal side sharply bladed and smoothly arched in about apical three-fourths or a little more and then abruptly delimited, forming an obtuse angle and then rather sharply arched again to the base. Eyes large, obliquely ovally elongated in dorsal view, the interspace between upper eyelobes much narrower than each lobe. Antennae slender and long, AL/BL 1.04–1.34 in male, 0.78–1.09 in female; 11- or 12-segmented; partly covered with short hairs and in the male, furnished with hair-fringes on a part of underside except in two species; segment 1 roughly granulate and 2–4 also granulate but becoming smoother apicad; segments 1–6 or 7 usually cylindrical; segments 7–12 more or less depressed and furnished with longitudinal edges on each external margin, apico-external angles triangularly projected in some species.

Pronotum thickly pubescent and often granulate, lateral margins more or less edged, but in some species, not edged and only recognized by lines in apical half; basal and apical angles obtusely projected and devoid of any acute spine.

Elytra usually slender, covered with thick pubescence for the most parts; each elytron furnished with two costae C1 and C2 and in some species also with C3 and C4.

Legs slender, sparsely haired. Pro-, meso- and metasterna, meso- and metepisterna and pro-, meso- and metacoxae usually thickly pubescent; in the male of some species, gula furnished with long fur-like hairs but in some species, subglabrous and often sparsely granulate; abdomen sparsely haired; ovipositor usually strongly projected backwards but variable in both length and form.

Penis long and slender, lateral lobes including basal ring $1/3$ – $2/3$ times as long as penis.

Notes. This genus is distinguished from other similar genera by the following points:

Baralipton THOMSON, 1857: Segment 1 of antenna with a distinct spine, elytra furnished with spot markings and marbled pattern. In *Aegolipton*, segment 1 of antenna devoid of any spine and elytra missing such markings.

Aegosoma SERVILE, 1832: Segments 3 and 4 of antennae with longitudinal grooves internally, antennae abruptly becoming narrower between segments 5 and 6; underside of male antennae without hair-fringe. In *Aegolipton*, segments 3 and 4 not grooved, segments gradually narrowed and without distinct gap of width between segments 5 and 6; hair-fringes present under the male antennae in most species.

Aerogrammus BATES, 1875: Elytra entirely glabrous and covered with fine punctures; mandibles short; antennae furnished with a shallow and longitudinal depression running underside along the external margin. In *Aegolipton*, elytra always pubescent for the most part and not punctured; antenna without longitudinal depression under-

side.

Megobaralipton LEPESME et BREUNING, 1952: Mandibles each with two internal dents. In *Aegolipton*, mandibles each with one dent.

Ziglipton KOMIYA, 2003: Mandibles furnished with external dents or distinct external angles; male antennae zigzag-formed in several apical segments. In *Aegolipton*, outer sides of mandibles almost rounded and male antennae normal.

Cyanolipton KOMIYA, 2004: Integument with metallic tint, eyes separated, antennae nine-segmented in male and ten in female, elytra glabrous and granulate. In *Aegolipton*, integument not metallic colored, eyes closely located, antennae usually eleven-, sometimes twelve-segmented, elytra covered with pubescence.

Spinimegopsis OHBAYASHI, 1963 (regarded herewith as an independent genus): Pronotum provided with three distinct spines on each side. In *Aegolipton*, lateral sides of pronotum devoid of any spines (sometimes, basal angles look like bearing spine in dorsal view but they never have needle-like spine).

Notes. GRESSITT (1940) included *mandibulare* FAIRMAIRE, 1988 in the subgenus *Aegolipton* and KOMIYA (2002) transferred it to the genus *Megobaralipton* due to its bidentate mandible. He (1950) also described *Megopsis* (*Aegolipton*) *piliventris*, but I excluded it from *Aegolipton* because this species has three distinct spines on each side of the prothorax.

***Aegolipton marginale* (FABRICIUS, 1775), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Cerambyx marginalis: FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent., **2**: 169.

Aegosoma marginale: WHITE, 1853, Cat. Coleopt. Brit. Mus., **7**: 31. — GAHAN, 1906, Fauna Brit. Ind., Coleopt. **1**: 45.

Aegosoma javanica: REDTENBACHER, 1868, Reise Novara, **2**: 202.

Megopsis (*Baralipton*) *marginalis*: LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 152.

Megopsis (*Aegolipton*) *marginalis*: GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22; 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 14. — GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970, Pacif. Ins. Mon., **24**: 18.

A middle-sized species with slender body and long antennae. Body uniformly reddish brown and eyes, mandibles, legs, scutellum and margins of elytra dark-colored. Jugular processes very small and obtuse and sometimes not projected. Male antennae furnished with long hair-fringe on segments 2–11. Each elytron covered with thick pubescence and furnished with two feeble costae which are always not glabrous as in some other species. Gula of male covered with short hairs. BL: 32–43 mm, AL/BL: 1.09–1.27 in male, 0.85–1.02 in female, Al3/BL: 0.28–0.30 in male.

Distribution. This species has much wider range as compared with other species of the same genus. Myanmar, Thailand, China (Yunnan, Guizhou, Gandong and Hainan Is. and recently found from more northern area in China), Vietnam, Laos, Sumatra, Borneo (southeastern and western Kalimantan and not known from northern part including East Malaysia), Java, Bangka Is. (new record, examined specimen: 1 ♂,

1 ♀, 5–VI–1990, D. WAGNER leg., in my coll.) Bangladesh (new record, examined specimen: 1 ♂, Marapasar, 29–V–1970, O. ZETHNER leg., in coll. ZMUC). This species was also recorded from Celebes and Ambon by LANSBERGE (1884), from India by GRESSITT (1940) and from Taiwan by KANO (1933), but I have been unable to examine any material from these areas and consider that the distributional records for these areas are rather ambiguous.

Aegolipton reflexum (KARSCH, 1881), comb. nov.

(Fig. 6)

Aegosoma reflexum KARSCH, 1881, Berl. ent. Z., **25**: 7.

Megopis (*Baralipion*) *reflexa* LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 158.

A middle-sized and rather broad species. Body uniformly reddish brown, margins of elytra not dark-colored as in *A. marginale*. Maxillary and labial palpi straightly truncated at apices of apical segments. Jugular processes acutely pointed. Eyes strongly bulging, interspace between eyes less than a third of each lobe. Antennae in male distinctly haired under segments 3 and 4, segments 6–11 furnished with longitudinal carinae along external lines. Pronotum coarsely granulate and covered with long hairs, apical angles strongly declined. Elytra thinly pubescent throughout except on C1 and C2 which are slender but glabrous. Forelegs long and slender, apical angles of the first tarsal segments rounded and not acutely pointed as in other species. Gula furnished with distinct long fur-like hairs in male. Penis robust as compared with those of other congeneric species, lateral lobe 0.7 times as long as penis. BL: 30.0–38.5 mm in male, 41 mm in female, AL/BL: 1.19 in male, 0.87 in female, A13/BL: 0.34 in male.

Distribution. Hawaii Isls.

Holotype. ♂, preserved in ZMHB.

Notes. This species looks somehow similar to *A. marginale* but conspicuous from the latter in robust and wide body, very bulging eyes, longer segment 3 of antennae, declined apical angles of pronotum, rounded apical angles of first tarsal segments and robust median lobe of male genital organ.

Aegolipton mizunumai sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 4)

A middle-sized or small species close to *A. marginale* but more robust and in this respect similar to *A. reflexum*.

Male. Body almost uniformly reddish brown, elytra thinly margined with dark color, dorsal side thickly pubescent and covered with indistinct granules.

Head wide and stout, about as long as wide; jugular processes obtuse and small, gula sparsely covered with short hairs, antennae 11-segmented, short and thick, AL/BL 1.14, A13/BL 0.26, segments 1–9 almost cylindrical and 10 and 11 flattened, underside furnished with hairs on segments 2–11, segments 6–11 furnished with longitudinal

carinae along lateral line.

Pronotum wide and convex, covered with thick pubescence, lateral line rounded, widest at basal third and slightly narrowed basad, apical half rather strongly narrowed apicad; basal angles obtuse, PL/PW 0.72. Scutellum linguiform.

Elytra wide as in *A. reflexum* but more convex, EL/EW 2.25, widest just before middle and moderately narrowed both basad and apicad, gradually narrowed near apices but rather abruptly ending; each elytron furnished with fairly distinct C1 and C2, both starting from humerus, meeting with each other and disappearing just before apex, covered with pubescence throughout; sutural angle obtuse and without spine.

Legs short and stout, profemur devoid of ventral groove; tarsal segment 1 about 0.7 times as long as wide, segment 2 a half as long as wide, segment 3 as long as wide, claw segment about as long as segments 1+2.

Female. Body uniformly reddish and thinly pubescent, elytra not margined with dark color. Head slender and pronotum rather strongly narrowed apicad, antennae 0.84 times as long as body.

BL: ♂, 33.9 mm. ♀, 22.2–35.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Fang, Chiangmai, Thailand, 22–VI–1993, T. MIZUNUMA leg. In my collection at the present moment and will be deposited in NSMT after phylogenetic investigation of this genus-group is finished. Paratypes: 1 ♀, Mt. Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Province, Vietnam, 4~27–V–1994, 1 ♀, same locality, VII–1996 (in my collection), 1 ♀, Nord Vietnam, no further data (in coll. RISNB).

Notes. *Aegolipton mizunumai* sp. nov. is close to *A. marginale*, because this species has the male antennae provided with the hair-fringes between the segments 2 and 11 and such a character state is known only in these two species. However, it can easily be distinguished from the latter by the following points: body much shorter and more robust, legs reddish and devoid of dark parts as in the latter, pubescence on body longer, antennae shorter and thicker, segment 1 of antennae shorter than twice of its own diameter while in *A. marginale*, the segment 1 is much longer than twice of its own diameter.

Etymology. This species is named after Mr. Tetsuo MIZUNUMA of Osaka who is well known as a specialist of the Lucanidae and Dynastinae. He caught the holotype of this species and submitted it to this study.

Aegolipton kumei sp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 33)

A middle- or large-sized species with elongated body. Distinctive in having large mandibles, thick antennae and platinum-colored pubescence on elytra. This species was found only from Mt. Bao Loc of southern Vietnam.

Male. Integument dark brown or almost black, covered with platinum-colored pubescence and glabrous parts looking dark-colored; indistinct granules covering pronotum and elytra. Head robust, HL/HW 1.08–1.10; median groove distinct in apical

half; gula furnished thickly with long hairs; jugular process large, well projected and acutely pointed at apex; mandibles rather large as compared with the other congeneric species, left lobe furnished with a large triangular dent inside; eyes bulging, upper eye-lobes narrowly elongated in dorsal view, interspace between eyes narrower than each lobe; antennae 1.05–1.09 times as long as body and sparsely but strongly granulated on the underside, segment 1 robust, segment 3 widest at base and narrowed to apical fifth then slightly widened again apicad, segments 3–7 hair-fringed, segments 6–11 furnished with longitudinal carina along lateral margin, $Al4+5 < Al3 < Al4-6$, $Al3/BL$ 0.30–0.31.

Pronotum strongly convex, basal angle not projected, slightly widened forward, widest at basal fourth, then roundly narrowed to apical fourth and constricted just before apical margin which is obtusely angled at sides. Scutellum lingulate, almost same-colored as pronotum and elytra.

Elytra covered with platinum-colored pubescence throughout except on sutural margins and humeral parts of C1, almost parallel-sided in basal fifth and normally narrowed to the round apices which are furnished with small sutural teeth, less convex and rather flat at middle, EL/EW 2.75–2.90; each disc furnished with two costae (C1 and C2), C1 starting from base and gradually weakened apicad and disappearing at about apical third, C2 starting close to humerus, feeble at beginning and gradually becoming stronger, slightly sinuate at middle and disappearing just before the apex; a feeble branch connecting two costae is observed in some examples.

Ventral surface clothed with thick gray pubescence which is thinner on abdomen.

Legs smooth, long and stout, meso- and meta-tibiae compressed.

Penis slender, as long as segment 4 of antenna, lateral lobe about a half as long as penis.

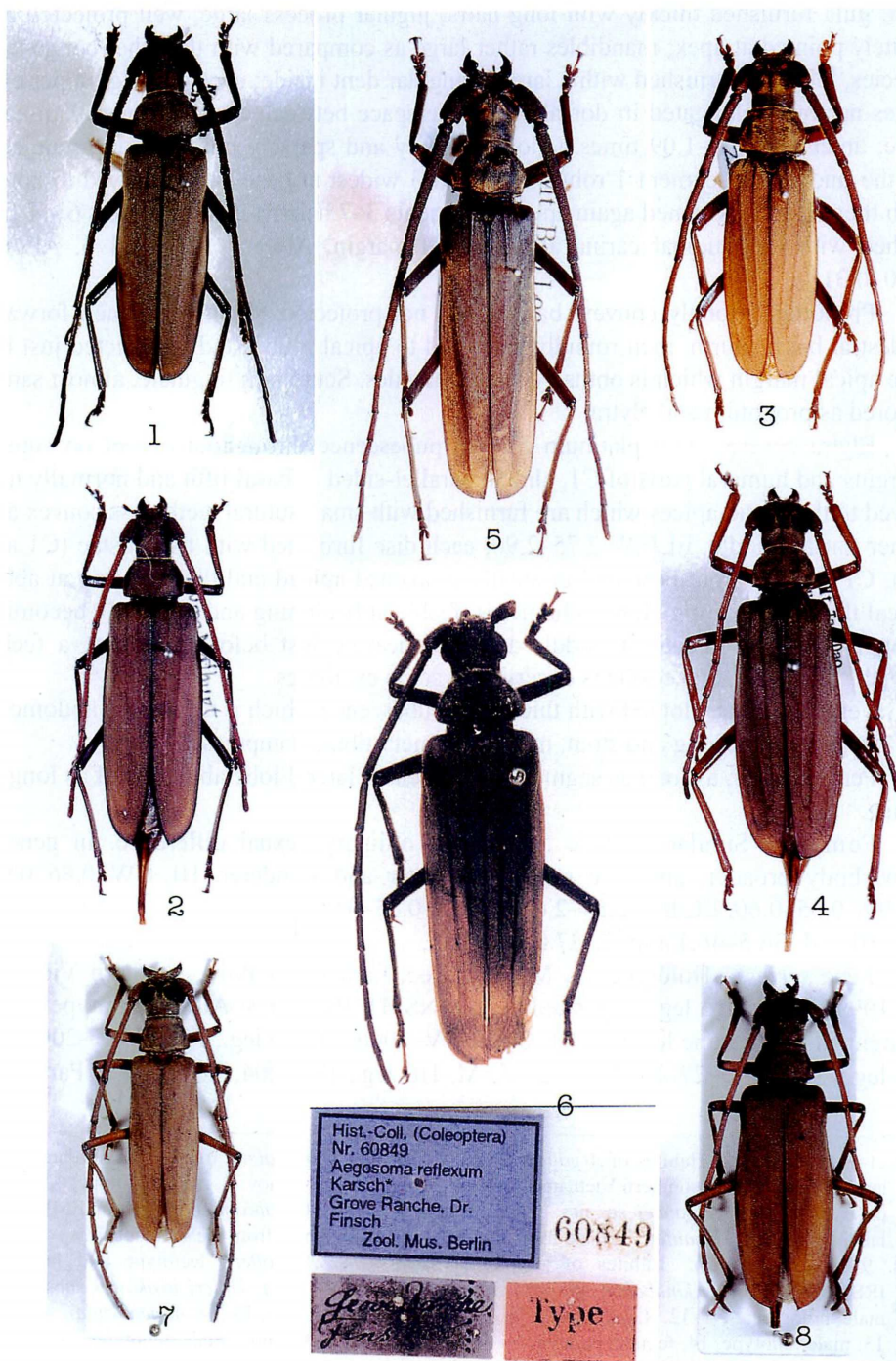
Female. Similar to male and having ordinary sexual difference. In general view, body broader, antennae and legs shorter and slenderer. HL/HW 0.86–0.90, PL/PW 0.55–0.60, EL/EW 2.54–2.67, AL/BL 0.85–0.96.

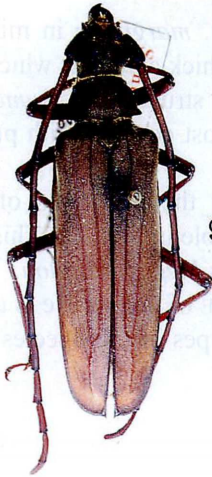
BL : ♂, 36.5–46.1 mm, ♀, 37.0–45.9 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Bao Loc, Lam Dong Prov., southern Vietnam, VI-1999, Masao ITO leg. Deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: All the paratypes were brought from the same locality, 1 ♂, 20~21-V-2000, M. ITO leg., 1 ♀, 20-IX-2001, M. ITO leg., 2 ♂♂, 21~27-IV-2003, 2 ♂♂, M. ITO leg., IV-2004, 7 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀. Paratypes

Figs. 1–8 (on p. 156). Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 1–2. *A. marginale*: 1, male from northern Thailand, 2, female from southern Vietnam. — 3–4. *A. mizunumai* sp. nov.: 3, male, holotype, 4, female, paratype. — 5. *A. kumei* sp. nov., male, paratype. — 6. *A. reflexum* holotype in ZMHB and labels. — 7–8. *A. sauteri*: 7, male from Taitung, Taiwan, 8, female from the same locality.

Figs. 9–16 (on p. 157). Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 9. *A. kollerii*, lectotype and labels in IRSNB. — 10. *A. kinabalu* sp. nov., male, holotype. — 11. *A. kollerii nisikawai* subsp. nov., male, holotype. — 12. *A. lackerbecki* sp. nov., male, holotype. — 13–14. *A. peninsulare* sp. nov.: 13, male holotype, 14, female, paratype. — 15. *A. bawangum* sp. nov., male, holotype. — 16. *A. gahani* holotype in BMNH.





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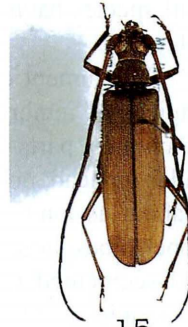
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are preserved in the collections of NSMT, myself and K. KUME.

Notes. *Aegolipton kumei* sp. nov. is rather similar to *A. marginale* in missing glabrous costae on the elytra but is different from the latter in thick antennae which are furnished with hair-fringes on the segments 3–7. In the body structure, *A. kumei* sp. nov. is close to *A. fimbriatum* but different in C1 and C2 almost covered with pubescence and pubescence on the dorsum platinum-colored.

Aegolipton kumei sp. nov. has large mandibles and in the variations of this species, mandible shows a half bidentate form (see right mandible in Fig. 33). This fact suggests that this species might have some relation to the genus *Megobaralipton*.

Etymology. This species is named after Mr. Kunio KUME of Tokyo. He is a collector of the Asian Cerambycidae and provided me with the types of this species used in the present study.

Aegolipton kinabalu sp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 34)

A small species having slender body. An example was found from Mt. Kinabalu of East Malaysia.

Male. Integument dark brown, almost black in mandibles, eyes, basal part of antennae, apices of femora, scutellum and margins of elytra; covered with thin gray pubescence on most parts of dorsal surface and sparsely and irregularly furnished with small granules on head, pronotum and elytra.

Head about as long as wide, jugular processes obtuse but well developed; eyes bulging, upper lobes large and interspace between eyes about two-thirds of each lobe. Antennae 11-segmented, thick, covered with short hairs and coarse granules which become sparser apicad, AL/BL 1.16, $Al3 > Al4-6$, $Al3/BL$ 0.39, furnished with hair-fringe on segments 2–9, segments 4–6 on external side only and segments 7–11 on both sides furnished with longitudinal carina.

Pronotum almost parallel-sided in basal half and convergent apicad, shallowly constricted just before apical margin, basal angles slightly projected, middle part of disc shallowly longitudinally concave. Scutellum lingulate, concave at middle.

Elytra slender, parallel-sided in about basal sixth and rounded to apices, entirely covered with thin gray pubescence and also with indistinct sparse granules around humerus; sutural teeth acute but small; C1 and C2 indistinct and covered with pubescence.

Legs slender, thinly covered with yellow pubescence, profemora each furnished with a shallow groove inside, claw a little shorter than united length of basal three tarsal segments.

Underside thinly covered with white pubescence; gula devoid of long hairs and sparsely granulate.

BL: ♂, 25.6 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Kinabalu, Sabah, East Malaysia, about 1,100 m alt. 10~16-IV-1994, A. COPAN leg. In my collection at the present moment and will be deposited in NSMT after phylogenetic investigation of this genus-group is over.

Notes. *Aegolipton kinabalum* sp. nov. is known only from the holotype. It looks very similar to *A. kumei* sp. nov. and looks as if it were a small-sized specimen of the latter species, but is quite different in having the third antennal segment much longer, longer than the united length of segments 4–6, hair-fringe extending to the segment 9 and devoid of thick hairs on gula.

Aegolipton sauteri (LAMEERE, 1913), comb. nov.

(Figs. 7, 8)

Megopis (Baraliopton) sauteri LAMEERE, 1913, Arch. Naturg., (A7), **79**: 175. — MATSUSHITA, 1933, J. Fac. Agric. Hokkaido imp. Univ., **34**: 165, pl. 1, f. 2.

Megopis (Aegolipton) sauteri: GRESSITT, 1940, Philipp. J. Sci., **72**: 22; 1951, Longicornia, **2**: 15.

A small and uniformly reddish brown species. Distinctive in having antennae 12-segmented in male and 11-segmented but much longer than body in female.

Head narrowed basad in both sexes, jugular processes short and obtusely pointed; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes less than a half of each eye-lobe, furnished with median groove in apical half which does not extend to basal margin. Antennae long, AL/BL 1.20–1.24 in male and 1.01–1.07 in female; 12-segmented in male and 11 in female, covered with sparse granules on the underside, hair-fringe furnished only on segment 3 and rarely sparse hairs extending to 4, each apex of segments 3–11 thickened and each of next segments imbricately connected, each apico-external angle triangularly projected, segments 9–12 furnished with longitudinal carina on both sides; in female, antennae 11-segmented and simple.

Pronotum almost straightly narrowed apicad not only in the female but also in the male.

Elytra widest at about basal third, gradually narrowed apicad and the lateral lines triangularly connected to developed apical teeth, uniformly covered with yellowish gray pubescence except on sutural and lateral margins near apices, costae hardly observed. EL/EW 2.50–2.60 in male, 2.15 in female.

Underside thickly pubescent, gula clothed with long hairs but not so thickly.

BL: ♂, 23.1–30.1 mm, ♀, 29.0–29.3 mm.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Aegolipton peninsulare sp. nov.

(Figs. 13, 14, 35)

A small species similar to *A. sauteri*. Distinctive in having slender antennae and small pronotum.

Male. Integument reddish brown, darker on head, pronotum, scutellum, femora

and margins of elytra, covered with thick yellow pubescence on pronotum and elytra, thin gray hairs on the rests. Head short, HL/HW 0.73, narrowed basad, jugular processes hardly projected; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes about two-thirds of each lobe, furnished with distinct median groove running full length; mandibles short with minute internal dent. Antennae 11-segmented, long and slender, AL/BL 1.21–1.23, A13/BL 0.29, A13>A14+5, furnished with hair-fringes on segments 2–6 and sparser fringes extending to segments 7 or 8, each apex of segments 4–10 weakly thickened and triangularly projected at each external angle, segments 8–11 furnished with longitudinal carina on each external margin.

Pronotum short, PL/PW 0.64, widest at about basal two-fifths and narrowed both apicad and basad, basal angle obtusely but strongly projected, apical angle not projected, central part of disc slightly depressed. Scutellum triangular.

Elytra slender, EL/EW 2.66, widest at basal third and moderately narrowed both basad and apicad, apical end triangularly pointed; each elytron provided with feeble C1 and C2 which are entirely covered with pubescence.

Legs slender and smooth, furnished rather thickly with long hairs on the underside; claw segment as long as three tarsal segments united.

Ventral side thinly pubescent, furnished with distinct long hairs on gula and also in metasternum and metepisterna.

Female. Close to male in general and having usual sexual difference. Antennae shorter and slenderer but still longer than body, AL/BL 1.07. Elytra almost parallel-sided, less convex, EL/EW 2.64. Legs shorter. Gula furnished with long hairs though not so distinct as in male.

BL: ♂, 22.3–29.4 mm, ♀, 27.7 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Cameron Highlands, West Malaysia, IV–1998, in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same locality, V–1994, in coll. Alain DRUMONT; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, X–1999, in my coll.; 1 ♂, same locality, 19~31–III–2003, M. NEMEC leg., in coll. Andreas WEIGEL of Germany; 1 ♂, Genting Highlands, Hill Resort, IV–1988, in my coll.

Distribution. Known from middle mountains (Banjaran Titi Wangsa) of the Malay Peninsula.

Notes. *Aegolipton peninsulare* sp. nov. is close to *A. sauteri* but is easily distinguished from the latter in 11-segmented male antennae with hair-fringes extending to segment 6 or more, slenderer body, smaller head and pronotum, and so on.

Aegolipton bawangum sp. nov.

(Fig. 15)

A small and brown-colored species distinctive in very slender body and slender antennae.

Male. Integument reddish brown, dark brown on head, pronotum, scutellum and margins of elytra, thinly covered with gray pubescence. Head small, HL/HW 0.73,

jugular processes small; mandibles small; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes shorter than a half of each eye-lobe. Antennae long and slender, smooth in general, 11-segmented, AL/BL 1.26, A13/BL 0.28, $A13 < A14 + 5$, furnished with hair-fringe on segments 2–7, which extends very sparsely through 8 to 9, segments 4–10 triangularly widened at each external angle of apex, segments 6–11 furnished with longitudinal carinae along each external margins.

Pronotum small, shorter and narrower than head, PL/PW 0.67, lateral lines widest at base and convergent apicad, constricted close to base and basal angle not strongly projected, disc furnished with a pair of weak and small protuberances on each side of median line. Scutellum linguiform.

Elytra long and slender, EL/EW 2.76, almost parallel-sided in basal five-sixths, widest just after middle and normally rounded at apices, each of which is furnished with a very small sutural teeth; costae almost invisible, uniformly covered with gray pubescence throughout.

Legs slender and smooth, furnished with long hairs on the underside; tarsal segments very slender, claw as long as three tarsal segments united.

Underside thinly haired in general; gula furnished with distinct long hairs; metasternum covered with thick and long hairs; abdominal segment 5 distinctly emarginate at apex.

Female. Unknown.

BL: ♂, 21.3 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Bawang, near Sinkawang, West Kalimantan, IV–1994, Naomi NISIKAWA leg. Preserved at this moment in my collection and will be deposited in NSMT after the investigations of the present series is over.

Notes. *Aegolipton bawangum* sp. nov. is known only from the holotype. It is close to *A. peninsulare* but different in body narrower and parallel-sided, having antennae and legs longer and slenderer. In *A. peninsulare*, the segment 3 of antennae longer than segments 4+5, triangularly pointed at apices of elytra, while in *A. bawangum*, segment 3 is shorter than segments 4+5, rounded at apices of elytra, each of which is furnished with very small sutural tooth.

***Aegolipton kolleri* (LAMEERE, 1909), comb. nov.**

(Fig. 9)

Megopis (*Baralipion*) *kolleri* LAMEERE, 1909, *Annl. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **13**: 157.

A middle-sized species known from three males. Characterized by having 12-segmented antennae which are devoid of hair-fringes or bear only sparse ones on basal half of segment 3.

Head as long as wide, pronotum a little longer than a half of basal width. Jugular process small and obtuse. Antennae 1.12 times as long as body, 12-segmented, segment 12 about a half as long as 11, underside devoid of hair-fringes or furnished with

very sparse ones only on segment 3, each apico-external angle of segments 6–10 slightly projected triangularly. Elytra thinly covered with pubescence except on the costae and margins which are semi-glabrous; each elytron furnished with fairly distinct C1 and C2, which start from humeri, meet with each other just after apical third and disappear just before apex; EL/EW 2.60–2.69.

Underside furnished with long fur-like hairs, on gula, pro-, meso- and metasterna, metepisterna, coxae and trochanters; abdomen thinly pubescent.

BL: ♂, 34.7–37.1 mm.

Female: Unknown.

Type designation. I designate as the lectotype a male example preserved in IRSNB (Fig. 9), length 38 mm, and attached labels are: “Syntype”, “Koller Type Lam. ♂ cf. Ann. Sté. Ent. Belg 53, 1909 p. 157.” “sec. A. Lameere, Col. Cat. Junk, Xxii, 52, 1913, p. 42 *Megopis* (*Baraliopton*) Koller Lmr.” “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B.”, “Sumatra A. Koller.” & also designate as a paralectotype another syntype in coll. IRSNB, which is 37 mm long, with the elytra opened and yellowish; attached labels “Syntype”, “Koller Type Lam. ♂, cf. Ann. Sté. Ent. Belg 53, 1909 p. 157.”, “sec. A. Lameere, Col. Cat. Junk. Xxii, 52, 1913, p. 42 *Megopis* (*Baraliopton*) Koller Lmr. Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B. Sumatra A. Koller.”.

Distribution. The two types preserved in IRSNB bear labels which indicate the locality only Sumatra, and no further data are available. I examined a newly found male from, Mt. Talang, 1600 m, West Sumatra, V–1993, T. MIZUNUMA leg. (in my coll.).

Discussion on hair-fringes of A. koller. LAMEERE (1909) noted “il y à peine des traces de cils en dessous des articles basilaires.” The lectotype (and an example from West Sumatra also) have the antennae without any hair-fringe, and a paralectotype has hair-fringes only on basal half of the segment 3. Therefore, LAMEERE’s expression seems to have meant such situation in the two types and his syntypes involve two forms, with and without hair-fringes. These facts suggest another possibility that the two syntypes came from different localities or they might represent two different taxa. In my present view, these two forms show individual variations of one species and they came from the same locality close to Mt. Talang (West Sumatra) due to the resemblance of two types and the discovery of a new specimen from there.

Aegolipton koller *nisikawai* subsp. nov.

(Fig. 11)

Close to *A. koller koller* but distinctive in smaller and wider body, and slenderer and smoother antennae.

Integument reddish brown, a little darker on head, pronotum, scutellum, margins of elytra, antennae and legs.

Head wider than long and much wider than in the other subspecies, HL/HW 0.75–0.83; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes, narrower than a fourth of each lobe;

mandibles short; antennae slenderer and smoother than in subsp. *kolleri*, completely 12-segmented, devoid of hair-fringes, external ends of segments 6–10 slightly projected in a form of rostrum, AL/BL 1.19–1.20.

Pronotum wider, PL/PW 0.59–0.61, lateral margins rather straightly narrowed from base to apex, basal angles pointed in dorsal view

Elytra wide, EL/EW 2.53–2.55; costae broad but weakly raised, having almost the same in the pattern to those of the nominotypical subspecies but the meeting point of C1 and C2 is a little nearer to apices and almost entirely covered with pubescence, sutural angle acutely pointed.

Female. Unknown.

BL: ♂, 27.1–29.9 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Bawang, near Sinkawang, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, IV–1994, Naomi NISIKAWA leg. Deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as holotype, in my coll.

Etymology. This subspecies is named after Mr. Naomi NISIKAWA who collected all the types. He is a worker of the Asian Tenebrionidae.

Key to the Males of the Subspecies of *A. kolleri*

1. Body shorter than 30 mm, head wider than long, AL/BL > 1.18; (West Kalimantan) *A. k. nisikawai* subsp. nov.
- Body longer than 34 mm, head about as long as wide, AL/BL < 1.12; (West Sumatra) *A. k. kolleri* LAMEERE.

Aegolipton lackerbecki sp. nov.

(Figs. 12, 36)

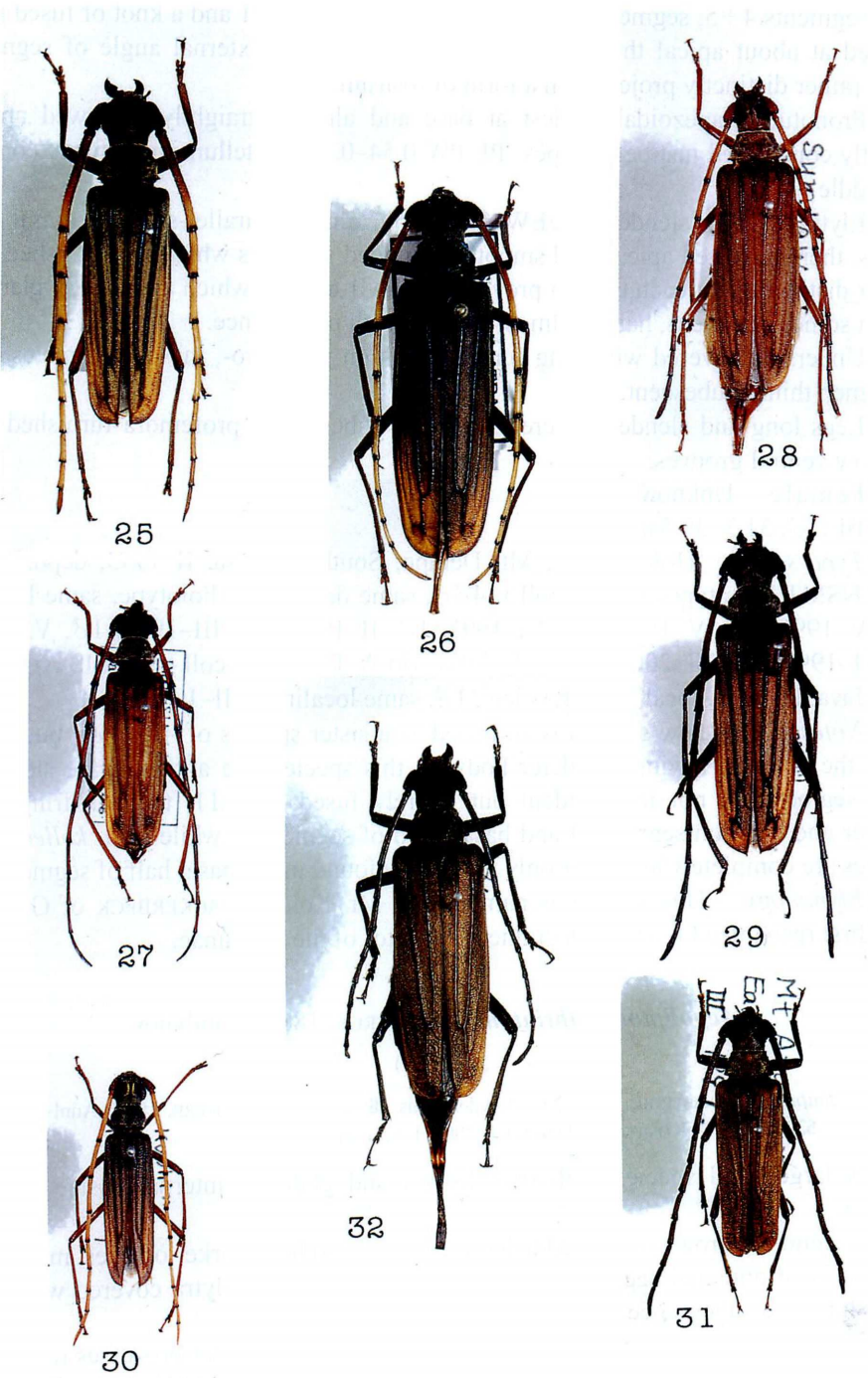
A middl-sized species with slender body.

Integument dark brown throughout, dorsum mostly covered with rather thick yellow pubescence. Head slightly wider than long, antennal tubercles large and strongly raised; frons triangularly concave between tubercles; median groove indistinct; jugular processes fairly projected; mandibles a little longer than a third of head length. Antennae long, 11-segmented (incomplete 12), AL/BL 1.20–1.25, segment 3 a little longer

Figs. 17–24 (on p. 164). Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 17. *A. fimbriatum*, male from South Sumatra. — 18–19. *A. babai*: 18, male, paratype, from North Sumatra, 19, female, paratype from same locality. — 20. *A. acehense* sp. nov., male, holotype. — 21–22. *A. pustuliferum* sp. nov.: 21, male, holotype, 22, female, paratype. — 23–24. *A. pustuliferum lineatigranulum* subsp. nov.: 23, female, holotype, 24, male, paratype.

Figs. 25–32 (on p. 165). Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 25–26. *A. costatum*: 25, male from West Java, 26, female from southern Sumatra. — 27–28. *A. costatum sticheri* comb. nov.: 27, male, from Is. Sumbawa, 28, female. — 29. *A. costatum timorum* subsp. nov., holotype, male. — 30. *A. gracile* sp. nov., male, holotype. — 31–32. *A. argopuronum* sp. nov.: 31, male, paratype, 32, female, paratype.





than segments 4+5, segment 12 entirely fused to segment 11 and a knot of fused point located at about apical third of segment 11, each apico-external angle of segments 5–10 rather distinctly projected in a form of rostrum.

Pronotum trapezoidal, widest at base and almost straightly narrowed apicad, slightly constricted just before apex, PL/PW 0.54–0.57, scutellum linguiform, concave at middle.

Elytra usually slender, EL/EW 2.58–2.69, almost parallel-sided in basal two-thirds, then narrowed apicad and smoothly rounded at apices which are furnished with rather distinct teeth; each elytron provided with C1 and C2 which are usually glabrous but in some specimens, half or almost covered with pubescence.

Underside covered with long fur-like hairs on gula, pro-, meso- and metasterna; abdomen thinly pubescent.

Legs long and slender, covered with thin pubescence, profemora furnished with shallow ventral grooves.

Female. Unknown.

BL: ♂, 31.3–39.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Dempo, South Sumatra, II–1993, deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes (in my coll.): 4♂♂, same data as the holotype, same locality, 1♂, V–1990, 1♂, V–1995, 1♂, XI–1997, 1♂, II–1997, 1♂, III–1998, 1♂, VI–1998, 1♂, II–1999, 1♂, VI–2000, 2♂♂, III–2001; (in A. DRUMONT coll.) 1♂, Mt. Argopuro, East Java, II–1995, local collectors leg., 1♂, same locality, VIII–1998.

Notes. This new species is surmised as a sister species of *A. kolleri* but differs from the latter in having slenderer body. In this species, the antennae are slenderer, with segment 12 not independent but entirely fused with 11, the hair-fringes are thicker and exist on segment 3 and basal third of segment 4, while in *A. kolleri*, hair-fringes are completely absent or only vestigially found in the basal half of segment 3.

Etymology. This species is named after Mr. Konrad LACKERBECK of Germany who first recognized it. He is an eminent collector of the Prioninae.

Aegolipton fimbriatum (LANSBERGE, 1884), comb nov.

(Fig. 17)

Megopis fimbriata LANSBERGE, 1887, Not. Leyden Mus., **6**: 157. — LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 156. — KOMIYA & MAKIHARA, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 36.

A large-sized species with two distinct and glabrous internal costae on each elytron.

Integument brown, often reddish on antennae and legs, darker on eyes, mandibles, each apex of antennal segments and costae and margins of elytra covered with thick grayish brown pubescence for the most part.

Male. Head large, cylindrical, HL/HW 1.06–1.16; jugular processes robust and distinctly projected forward though not so acutely pointed; mandibles long, about 0.47

times as long as head; upper eyelobe obliquely elongated in dorsal view, interspace between eyes about a half as wide as each lobe. Antennae thick and not so long, AL/BL 1.04–1.13, segment 3 much longer than united length of segments 4–5 but much shorter than segments 4–6, underside of segments 2–8 and sometimes a part of segment 9 furnished with hair-fringes and other sides thinly pubescent, segments 8–11 bearing longitudinal carinae on each side which are sometimes indistinct, segment 11 about as long as segment 6 and furnished with a knot of vestigial joint of segment 12.

Pronotum wide, PL/PW 0.56–0.60, disc not strongly convex, basal and apical margins strongly raised, basal angles more or less projected and lateral margins rather steeply narrowed apicad, especially in apical half.

Elytra thickly covered with pubescence except on two internal costae, sutural and lateral margins, about 2.6 times as long as wide, widest at about middle; each elytron furnished with distinct C1 and C2, and sometimes also with C3 and C4, but two external costae are always not raised and covered with pubescence.

Ventral side not thickly pubescent, hairs on gula long but sparse. Penis as long as segment 5 of antennae, lateral lobe a little longer than a half of penis.

Female. Body darker, shorter and wider than in male, but head, pronotum or elytra often narrower than in male, antennae slenderer and shorter, glabrous. AL/BL 0.88–0.99, HL/HW 1.04–1.06, PL/PW 0.56–0.70.

BL: ♂, 34.1–49.5 mm, ♀, 37.1–48.3 mm.

Distribution. Sumatra (except Aceh), Borneo (Sarawak, West Kalimantan), Java (East Java).

***Aegolipton babai* (KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 18, 19)

Megopis babai KOMIYA et MAKIHARA, 2001, Elytra, Tokyo, **29**: 34.

Close to *A. fimbriatum* but smaller and shorter, body black, each elytron furnished with distinctly raised four costae. External sides of mandibles steeply arcuate inwards in apical third. Male antennae granulate on segments 1–4 and middle part of segment 5, hair-fringed on underside of segments 2–8, each lateral side of segments 5–11 furnished with longitudinal carinae. Underside of body not so thickly haired, hairs on gula not distinct.

BL: ♂, 29.5–37.7 mm, ♀, 33.5–36.3 mm.

HL/HW ♂, 0.93–1.01, ♀, 1.02, PL/PW ♂, 0.58–0.62, ♀, 0.54–0.73, EL/EW ♂, 2.56–2.88, ♀, 2.44–2.46, AL/BL ♂, 1.07–1.12, ♀, 0.95–0.99.

Distribution. North Sumatra (Brastagi, B. Baru, Sibolangit).

Specimens examined. Holotype: ♀, preserved in NSMT, paratypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ in my coll. Two males newly examined: 1 ♂, Brastagi, VII–1996, in coll. A. DRUMONT; 1 ♂, Sibolangit, 1989, in my coll.

Aegolipton acehense sp. nov.

(Fig. 20)

A small species with slender and black body. This species is known only from a single male found in Aceh of Sumatra.

Integument generally black, elytra except margins and costae dark brown, dorsum thickly covered with yellow pubescence. Head a little wider than long, narrowed basad, frons granulate and vertex smooth, jugular process acutely projected; eyes bulging, interspace between eyes about a fourth of each lobe; mandibles slender and external margins smoothly rounded, internal dent small. Antennae 11-segmented, very slender, AL/BL 1.14, A13/BL 0.32, A13 > A14+5, segment 11 as long as segment 7, apical two-thirds of segment 3 and full length of segments 4 and 5 hair-fringed, segment 6 also fringed with short and sparse hairs at middle part, segments 1–5 granulate, segment 3 depressed on internal side and narrowed at middle, segments 6–11 depressed, each apex of segments 3 and 4 thickened and each apico-external end of segments 5–10 triangularly projected, segment 11 as long as segment 8, without any crest.

Pronotum trapezoidal, lateral lines widest at base and almost straightly convergent apicad, less strongly convex. Scutellum linguiform.

Elytra rather thickly pubescent and intervals looking brownish gray while margins and costae are black, very slender, AL/BL 2.82, widest just after middle, almost parallel-sided and rather abruptly rounded apicad, then slightly emarginate at apices; sutural angles bearing small but acute tooth; each elytron furnished with two glabrous costae, C1 starting from humerus, running three-fourths of elytron, bent outwards and meeting with C2; C2 starting from a little after humerus, meeting with first one and disappearing just before apex; C3 and C4 completely absent; sparse granules scattered around humerus and along C2.

Legs slender, thinly pubescent throughout; profemora not furnished with ventral groove; claw slightly longer than united length of basal three tarsal segments.

Underside mostly covered sparsely with gray pubescence, gula sparsely granulate, subglabrous.

BL: ♂, 25.4 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Near Kutacane, Aceh, Sumatra, 10–IV–1977, H. YAMADA leg. in my coll. and will be deposited in NSMT after my phylogenetic investigation of allied genera is over.

Notes. This new species is close to *A. babai* but is easily distinguished by smaller and slenderer body and the absence of external two costae on elytra. In this species, the hair-fringes present from middle of segment 3 to segment 6 but in the latter, they extend from segment 2 to segment 8. It is also close to *A. gahani* in the size of body and the state of hair-fringes of antennae but quite different in much slenderer head and pronotum, antennal segment 3 which is distinctly narrowed at middle and laterally depressed, and less granulate elytra which are completely lacking C3 and C4.

Aegolipton gahani (LAMEERE, 1909), comb. nov.

(Fig. 16)

Megopis Gahani LAMEERE, 1909, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 156.

A small species known only from the holotype male from Is. Nicobar, which is preserved in NHML.

Male. Integument dark brown, dorsal side covered with yellowish gray pubescence for the most part, basal and apical margins of pronotum and internal costae of elytra glabrous. Head large, slightly wider than long, interspace between eyes hardly longer than a third of each eye-lobe, jugular processes short and obtuse; antennae 11-segmented, about 1.27 times as long as body, basal eight segments cylindrical and not strongly depressed, segment 3 a little shorter than united length of segments 4–6, segment 11 about as long as segment 6, segments 3 furnished with dense hair-fringe, segment 4 with less dense, sparse and short hair-fringe extending to segments 5 and 6, segments 1 and 3 granulate and segments 4 to 6 less strongly granulate, the remaining apical segments also furnished with granules which become sparser and weaker apicad.

Pronotum wide, PL/PW 0.64, basal and apical angles hardly projected, lateral lines irregularly sinuate and steeply convergent forward in apical two-thirds, disc irregularly convex.

Elytra wide, EL/EW 2.59, covered with granules which are especially large and distinct on costae, lateral lines slightly widened at about middle, then smoothly convergent apicad; each sutural angle acute with very small tooth at apex; each elytron furnished with three costae, C1 and C2 broadly, strongly raised and granulate, meeting each other at about apical fourth, C3 absent, C4 distinct and slightly raised.

Legs slender and smooth, hind femora weakly granulate; claw as long as united length of three tarsal segments. Hairs on underside rather thin.

Female. Unknown.

BL: 25 mm.

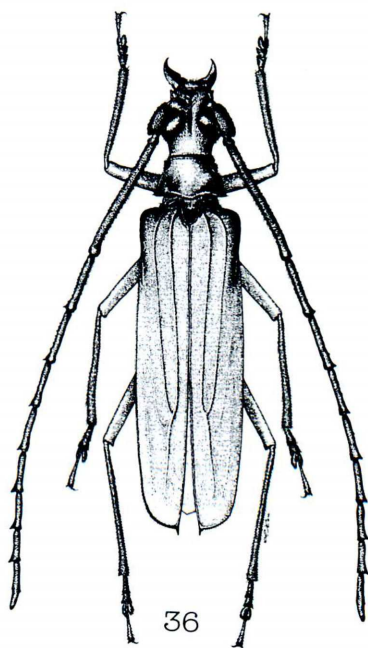
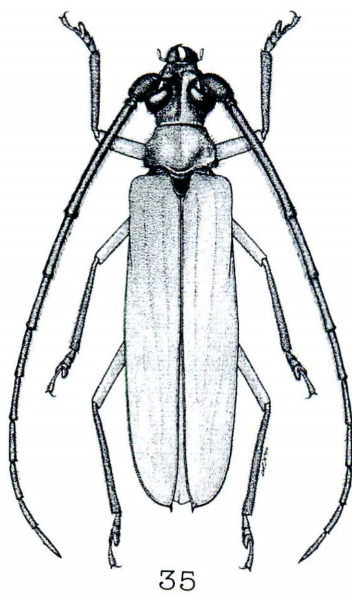
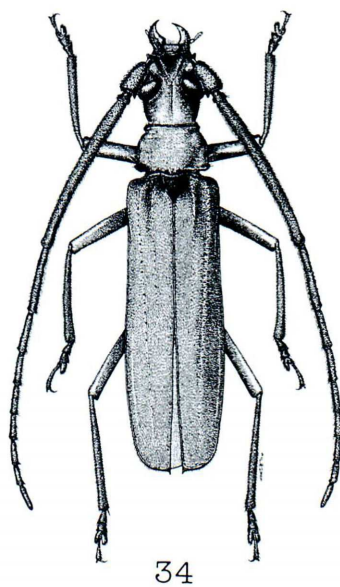
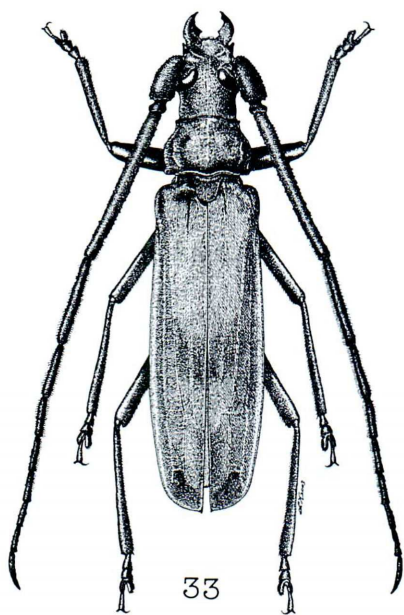
Notes. This species is close to *A. fimbriatum*, but the body is much smaller and the segment 3 of antennae is longer. It is also close to *A. acehense* but different as mentioned above. I have never examined this species directly and I am giving this part by several accurate photographs in addition to LAMEERE's description (1909). Thanks to Ms. Sharon SHUTE and her colleagues of BMNH, I was able to add some important characteristics of this species given herein.

Aegolipton pustuliferum sp. nov.

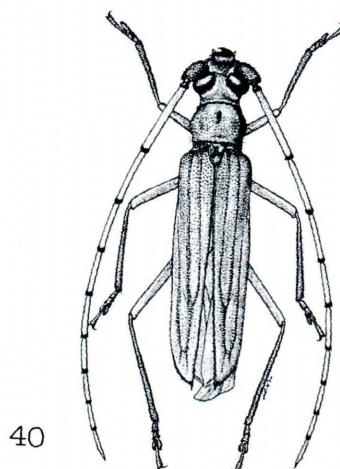
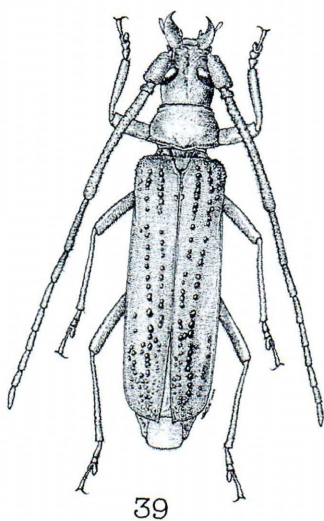
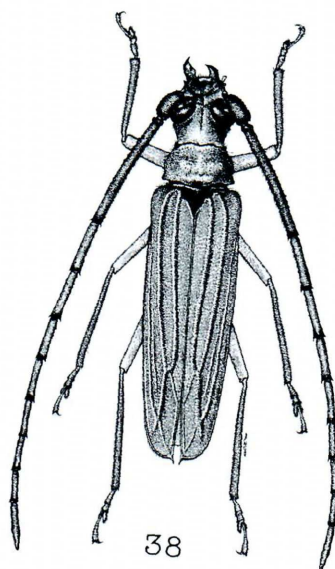
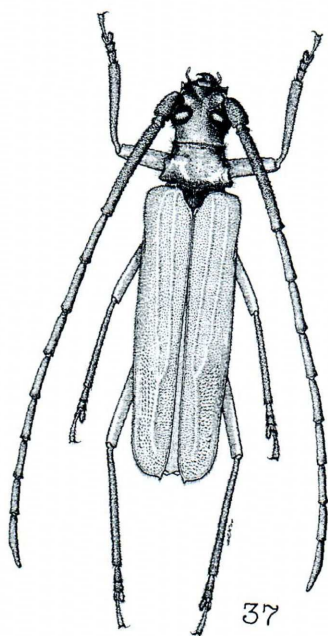
(Figs. 21, 22, 39)

A small or middle-sized species distinctive in having many pustules on elytra.

Male. Integument almost uniformly dark brown, dorsal side thinly covered with yellowish gray pubescence except on pustules of elytra. Head large and long, HL/HW



Figs. 33–36. Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 33. *A. kumei* sp. nov., male. — 34. *A. kinabalum* sp. nov., male. — 35. *A. peninsulare* sp. nov., male. — 36. *A. lackerbecki* sp. nov., male.



Figs. 37-40. Habitus of *Aegolipton* spp. — 37. *A. argopurum* sp. nov., male. — 38. *A. costatum* (LANSBERGE), male. — 39. *A. pustuliferum* sp. nov., male. — 40. *A. gracile* sp. nov., male.

1.11–1.19, roughly granulated; mandibles 0.46–0.50 times as long as head, each covered with granules and pubescence at basal two-thirds and glabrous on apical third and inner blade, external lines obtusely bent inwards in apical fourth but not angled; jugular processes dull; eyes bulging, interspace between upper eye-lobes narrower than a half of each lobe. Antennae 11-segmented, 1.03–1.13 times as long as body, segments 1–4 covered with coarse granules, segment 3 much longer than united length of segments 4–6, $Al3/BL$ 0.35–0.36, hair-fringed on segments 2–6, the hairs sparsely extending onto segments 7 and 8, segments 5–11 furnished with longitudinal carina running along external margin and another indistinct carina running along internal margin, segment 11 about as long as segment 7.

Pronotum irregularly uneven and densely granulate, lateral lines irregularly convergent apicad, basal and apical angles not projected.

Elytra weakly convex, EL/EW 2.53–2.65, covered with thin yellowish gray pubescence except on pustules; lateral lines almost parallel from humeri to apical seventh and then shortly rounded to suture; each sutural angles obtuse and pointed and often with small tooth; each elytron furnished with two distinct lines of irregularly sized pustules which are sometimes partly connected with one another by carinae but mostly only linearly ranged independent pustules forming C1 and C2, these two lines meeting together at about apical fourth; other portions sparsely furnished with irregularly sized pustules and granules which are dense around humeri and apices.

Legs slender and not long, covered with hairs and also with sparse granules which irregularly appear here and there.

Hairs on the underside of body generally thin, gula covered with sparse hairs and granules. Penis longer than segment 4 of antennae, lateral lobes a little longer than a half of penis.

Female. Usually larger than male. Head and pronotum wider than male, antennae shorter, HL/HW 0.91–1.00, PL/PW 0.50–0.54, EL/EW 2.50–2.64, AL/BL 0.92–0.94. Dorsal surface similarly covered with pustules and granules as in male but sometimes each elytron is furnished with two distinct costae and pustules located along costae. $Al\ 3 > Al\ 4 \sim 6$, $Al\ 11 < Al\ 10$.

BL: ♂, 21.3–35.6 mm, ♀, 27.5–36.8 mm.

Distribution. Sabah, East Malaysia.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Tenom, Shipitang, Sabah, East Malaysia, VI–2002, deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: same data as the holotype, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 2 ♂♂, IV–2001, 1 ♂, 3–IV–2002, 1 ♂, V–2002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, III–2003, 1 ♂, 9–IV–2003, 1 ♀, Tenom, Shipitang, 18–VI–2002, 1 ♂ same locality, VI–2002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 2–II–2004; 1 ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, IV–2003, 1 ♂, IV–2004; 1 ♀, Ranau, 10–V–2004. The paratypes are preserved in the collections of NSMT, A. DRUMONT, D. HEFFERN and myself.

Notes. This new species is close to *A. gahani* in its small-sized body and relatively long third segment of the antennae, but is easily distinguished by having distinct pustules on the elytra. It may also be close to *A. kinabalu* sp. nov. by having similarly

long third segment of the antennae, but in the latter species, the body is slenderer, the antennae are thicker and the elytra are quite smooth.

Aegolipton pustuliferum lineatigranulum subsp. nov.

(Figs. 23, 24)

This subspecies is quite different from the nominotypical form in having slenderer body, normally arched mandibles, longer antennae which have thick hair-fringes between segments 2–7 and sparsely extending onto segments 8 and 9, smoother elytra which are furnished with only linearly placed granules and devoid of large pustules, and each sutural angle is provided with distinct tooth.

Male. HL/HW 0.94–0.99, PL/PW 0.61–0.64, EL/EW 2.68–2.75, AL/BW 1.18–1.22.

Female. HL/HW 1.06–1.08, PL/PW 0.59–0.60, EL/EW, 2.69–2.77.

BL: ♂, 23.4–26.3 mm, ♀, 31.5–35.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♀, Keningau, Sabah, East Malaysia, V–1992, preserved in coll. NSMT. Paratypes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, V–1993; 1 ♀, Crocker Range, Sabah, V–1995; 1 ♂, Tawau, Sabah, 16–VII–2004, 1 ♂, Trus Madi, 10–V–2000, 1 ♀, same locality, 1–III–2001; 1 ♂, Ranau, Sabah, 21–V–2001, the paratypes are preserved in the collections of A. DRUMONT, D. HEFFERN and myself.

Note on the affinity of the two subspecies. *Aegolipton pustuliferum lineatigranulum* subsp. nov. from the Keningau area and the nominotypical form from the Sipitang area are constantly different from each other. I therefore believed previously that they are different at the species level but later found out that there are intermediate specimens between these two forms. From Mt. Trus Madi, rather a long series of subsp. *pustuliferum* have been brought about, but they include only a few specimens belonging to *lineatigranulum* subsp. nov. and also several examples which I can not help regarding as transit forms. In this area, this subspecies were found from hills lower than 500 m above sea-level and I surmise that the nominotypical form may have come from higher places (maybe around 1,500 m), but most specimens bore no altitude data. In Ranau, Crocker Range and Tawau, specimens belonging to this subspecies are also found but they also involve specimens which show similarities to subsp. *pustuliferum*, though perfectly typical form has never been found from these areas. Transit forms between the two subspecies show very complicated features because they randomly possess several characters of the two forms. In such a case, the two forms had better be regarded usually as variations in one taxon but in this case, the difference of structures occurs in taxonomically important features. Therefore, I prefer to regard them tentatively as two parapatric subspecies segregated by different altitudes of habitats. More investigations are required.

Aegolipton costatum (LANSBERGE, 1884), comb. nov.

(Figs. 25, 38)

Megopis costata LANSBERGE, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., **6**: 158.*Megopis (Baralipton) costata*: LAMEERE, 1909, Anns. Soc. ent. Belg., **53**: 157.

A small- or middle-sized species; body slender, integument yellowish brown. Distinctive in having peculiar structure of antennae and elytral costae. Mandibles small, external lines obtusely bent inwards at apical third. Each elytron furnished with two distinct C1 and C2 which are not only broad and strongly raised but also dark-colored and conspicuous in contrast with pale-colored intervals; also furnished with fragmentary C3 and longer C4 which are less distinct than the internal two; internal two costae glabrous and external two covered with pubescence. Antennae between middle of segment 3 and 10 bright yellow, terminals of each segment dark-colored, segments 1–3 granulate and remainders smooth; in male segments 2 and 3, and each middle parts only of segments 4 and 5 hair-fringed underside; segments 3–10 furnished with small but acute spines, usually one on each side, sometimes three or four around apex; segments 1–10 almost cylindrical except segment 11. HL/HW 1.00, PL/PW 0.57–0.60, EL/EW ♂, 2.61–2.68, ♀, 2.45, AL/BL ♂, 1.23–1.26, ♀, 1.08, A13 < A14 + 5.

BL: ♂, 22.8–30.4 mm, ♀, 30.1–33.0 mm.

Specimens examined. 1♂, Mt. Gede, West Java, V–1995, 2♂♂ (type locality); 1♀, West Java, IV–1997; 1♀, Lampung, Sumatra, IV–2001.

Distribution. West Java, South Sumatra. According to LAMEERE (1909), East Java (Malang) and Celebes are mentioned though I was unable to confirm either of them.

Aegolipton costatum sticheri (LACKERBECK, 2000), comb. nov.

(Figs. 27, 28)

Megopis (Baralipton) sticheri LACKERBECK, 2000, Entomofauna, **21**: 15. 190.

Close to *A. costatum costatum* in having similar structure of antennae and costae of elytra but different in having mandibles bent closer to base, eyes more bulging, antennae longer and slenderer, reddish colored, without spines of each apex of segments or minute spines found only on segments 5–8 though each apico-lateral angles looks acutely pointed in dorsal view, hair-fringes under male antennae usually present on segments 2 and 3 and several hairs observed at the middle part of segment 4 in large-sized specimens; A13/A14 + 5 1.02–1.06 in *costatum* and 0.78–0.91 in *sticheri*. Intervals of elytra less thickly pubescent.

BL: ♂, 23.3–33.1 mm. ♀, 26.5–39.8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, preserved in ZSMC.

Specimens examined. 4♂♂, 7♀♀, Mt. Tambora, Is. Sumbawa, X–XII–1995, same locality, 1♂, IV–1996, 1♀, VII–1999.

***Aegolipton costatum timorum* subsp. nov.**

(Fig. 29)

A new subspecies of *costatum* found in Is. Timor. It is close to the two preceding subspecies but quite different in having dark brown integument, larger eyes and wider pronotum. Antennae uniformly dark-colored, much slenderer than in the other subspecies and strongly depressed dorso-ventrally in apical six segments; each apico-external angle of segments 3–10 furnished with a triangular projection of the form of rostrum and devoid of apical spines, segments 2 and 3 of male hair-fringed and sparse hairs located at middle part of segment 4. Costae of elytra similar to those of *A. c. costatum* but the C2 more developed.

Female. Unknown.

BL: ♂, 25.1–32.8 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Mutis (2,000 m), West Timor, XI–XII–1989, K. FUJITA leg. in coll. NSMT. Paratypes, 3 ♂♂, same locality, 8–II–1989, K. FUJITA leg. in coll. M. TÔYAMA.

Key to the Subspecies of *Aegolipton costatum*

1. Antennae yellow, $Al3 > Al4 + 5$, furnished with distinct spines on each apex of segments 3–10; (West Java, Lampung of Sumatra, East Java?, Sulawesi?) *A. c. costatum*.
- Antennae brown or reddish brown, $Al3 \leq Al4 + 5$, each apex of segments 3–10 triangularly pointed on each side especially on external side but without distinct spines. 2.
2. $Al3 < Al4 + 5$, segments 8–11 slightly depressed and triangularly projected parts thick and not formed like rostrum; (Is. Sumbawa). *A. c. sticheri* comb. nov.
- $Al3 = Al4 + 5$, segments 6–11 depressed, triangularly projected parts depressed along external margin and formed like rostrum; (Is. Timor) *A. c. timorum* subsp. nov.

***Aegolipton gracile* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 30, 40)

A small and slender species close to *A. costatum* and obviously a sister species of the latter but with conspicuous peculiarities; known so far from a single male from Kuching, Sarawak.

Integument brown, blackish on head, joint parts of antennae, pronotum and costae of elytra; most parts of antennae pale yellow.

Head wider than long, mostly covered with gray pubescence and upper eye-lobes surrounded by lines of white pubescence; jugular process dull but slightly projected outwards; eyes bulging, interspace between upper eyelobes about a half as wide as

each lobe; mandibles short and ordinarily formed. Antennae long and very slender, segments 1 and 2 reddish brown and remainders pale-colored with each joint part black, segments 1–3 weakly granulate and other parts smooth, almost glabrous and devoid of any hair-fringes, feebly depressed in apical three segments, AL/BL 1.28, united length of segments 4 and 5 much longer than segment 3, segment 11 acutely pointed.

Pronotum granulate, covered with sparse but long pubescence, PL/PW 0.69, basal angle projected, lateral lines constricted just after base, then roundly widened to middle and narrowed apicad, constricted again just before apex, apical angle obtuse, basal margin a little narrower than middle, apical margin much narrower than base; disc distinctly grooved along median line and each side separately convex. Scutellum narrow linguiform.

Elytra slender, AL/AW 2.83, acutely pointed at apices, costae similar to those of *A. costatum* but C1 and C2 are more developed, C3 absent and C4 distinct, pubescence of intervals thin and subglabrous near humeri.

Legs very long and slender, sparsely granulate, hind femora longer than segment 3 of antennae or united length of head and pronotum, hind tibia hardly depressed.

Underside sparsely haired in general but gula furnished with long fur-like hairs.

BL: 20.8 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Holotype. ♂, Kuchin, Sarawak, East Malaysia, 16–V–1989, T. MIZUNUMA leg. In my collection at present and will be deposited in NSMT.

Notes. This new species is close to *A. costatum*. It is easily distinguished from *A. costatum* including its subspecies in having antennae very slender and hardly depressed, without any hair-fringes underside, extraordinarily long and slender hind femur which is longer than segment 3 of antennae, and so on.

Aegolipton argopurum sp. nov.

(Figs. 31, 32, 37)

A small species with rather short body and developed C1 and C2.

Male. Integument almost uniformly right brown and sometimes dark brown, dorsal side densely covered with thick pubescence except on C1 and C2. Elytra almost uniformly covered with large granules.

Head short, HL/HW 0.77–0.84, coarsely granulate in front and anterior half and smooth in posterior half; antennal tubercles large; jugular processes large and pointed; mandibles short and smoothly arched; apical segment of labial palpus narrowly oval; eyes bulging and upper lobes large, interspace between eyes a half as wide as each lobe. Antennae 11-segmented, 1.20–1.28 times as long as body, roughly granulate in segments 1–3 and smooth in the remainders; segment 3 about three times as long as segment 1; united length of segments 4 and 5 slightly shorter than segment 3; segment 11 as long as segment 6; basal three-fourths of segment 3 furnished with hair-fringe; each external margin of segments 4–11 furnished with a longitudinal carina and each

apico-external angle triangularly pointed.

Pronotum about a half as long as wide, trapezoidal, apical width two-thirds as long as basal width; disc covered with sparse but long hairs and furnished with a pair of longitudinal crest on each side of median line.

Elytra covered with thin pubescence and granules, glabrous on costae, distinctly granulate and often rugosely so in the apical fourth, widest just after humeri, then gradually and almost straightly narrowed in basal seven-eighths and rounded at apices; sutural angle pointed but without distinct tooth; each elytron furnished with distinct and broad C1 and C2 which start from humerus, meeting with each other and approaching together at about apical third, becoming still broader, extending more and disappearing just before the apex; C3 and C4 fragmentarily detectable in some example.

Legs short and slender; profemora furnished with indistinct under grooves in apical half; tibiae depressed laterally in apical half; tarsi slender in segments 1 and 2, segment 3 much shorter and broader than 1 or 2, claw segment as long as united length of segments 1–3.

Underside furnished with long hairs except abdomen which is covered only with sparse short hairs, gula furnished with especially thick and long fur-like hairs; abdominal segments 2–5 each provided with a transverse depressed band at each middle.

Penis longer than segment 4 of antennae, lateral lobe about a half as long as penis.

Female. Close to male but larger, wider and flatter, elytra parallel-sided, AL/BL 0.80–0.93, PL/PW 0.48–0.53.

BL: ♂, 19.1–26.3 mm, ♀, 25.2–36.7 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Mt. Argopuro, East Java, 5–I–1994, deposited in coll. NSMT. Paratypes: 7♂♂, 2♀♀, same data as holotype, 3♂♂, 5♀♀, same locality, 13–V–1994, 1♂, same locality, III–1997, all in my coll.

Notes. This new species is close to *A. costatum* but is quite different in antennae depressed on segments 3–11, pronotum straightly narrowed from base to apex, elytra uniformly brown and without conspicuous color difference between costae and intervals, C1 and C2 broader but less raised, legs shorter.

Key to the Males of the Genus *Aegolipton*

1. Elytron furnished with feeble costae which are covered for the most part with pubescence, costae often almost invisible 2.
- Elytron furnished with distinct glabrous C1 and C2 which are sometimes replaced by lines of granules or pustules 10.
2. Male antennae 11-segmented 3.
- Male antennae 12-segmented 9.
3. Antennal segments 10 and 11 also furnished with hair-fringes 4.
- Hair-fringes of antennal segments ending before segment 9 5.
4. Body slender, antennal segment 1 longer than twice of its own diameter; (Bangla-

- disi—China—Java, India? Taiwan? Slawesi?) *A. marginale*.
- Body robust, antennal segment 1 as long as 1.5 times of its own diameter; (Thailand, northern Vietnam) *A. mizunumai* sp. nov.
5. Antennal segment 3 distinctly granulate, thicker than protibia 6.
- Antennal segment 3 almost smooth, thinner than protibia 7.
6. Body longer than 35 mm; $Al3 < Al4 + 5 + 6$; (southern Vietnam)
- *A. kumei* sp. nov.
- Body shorter than 30 mm; $Al3 > Al4 + 5 + 6$; (Sabah of Borneo)
- *A. kinabalum* sp. nov.
7. Body longer than 31 mm, segment 11 of antennae furnished with distinct knot at apical third 16.
- Body shorter than 30 mm, segment 11 of antennae without distinct knot 8.
8. $Al3 > Al4 + 5$, apex of elytron triangularly projected; (West Malaysia)
- *A. peninsulare* sp. nov.
- $Al3 < Al4 + 5$, apices of elytra rounded; (West Kalimantan)
- *A. bawangum* sp. nov.
9. Costae of elytra indistinct, apex of elytron triangularly projected; (Taiwan)
- *A. sauteri*.
- Costae of elytra (C1 and C2) distinct, tooth on apices of elytra small 16.
10. $EL/EW < 2.2$, apical angles of pronotum strongly declined, apex of basal tarsal segment rounded, lateral lobes of genital organs about 2/3 as long as penis; (Hawaii) *A. reflexum*.
- $EL/EW > 2.5$, apical angles of pronotum normal, apices of basal tarsal segments pointed, lateral lobes of genital organs shorter than a half of penis 11.
11. $Al3 > Al4 + 5 + 6$, elytron furnished with shiny pustules, C1 and C2 uneven; (Sabah of Borneo) *A. pustuliferum* sp. nov.
- $Al3 < Al4 + 5 + 6$, elytron often granulate but granules very small, C1 and C2 smooth and even 12.
12. Hair-fringes of antennae present on segment 3 and often sparse setae found also in segments 4 and 5 but never extending more, or hair-fringes entirely absent . . . 15.
- Hair-fringes of antennae present between segments 2–3 and 6–9 13.
13. Hair-fringes of antennae present between segments 3 and 6, and absent on segments 2 or 7–9 14.
- Hair-fringes of antennae present between segments 2 and 7–9 19.
14. $EL/EW < 2.6$, $Al3/BL > 1/3$, segment 3 of antennae not narrowed in middle part; (Is. Nicobar) *A. gahani*.
- $EL/EW > 2.8$, $Al3/BL < 1/3$, segment 3 of antennae distinctly narrowed in middle part; (Aceh of Sumatra) *A. acehense* sp. nov.
15. C1 and C2 thin and weakly raised, often covered with pubescence for more than a half, sparsely granulate but rather smooth on the ridge of costae; pubescence on intervals of elytra short 16.
- C1 and C2 broad and strongly raised, glabrous throughout, roughly granulate; pu-

- bescence on intervals of elytra partly long 17.
16. Antennae completely 12-segmented, hair-fringes absent or very sparse ones present in basal half of segment 3; (West Sumatra, East Kalimantan) *A. kollerii*.
 — Segment 12 of antennae fused to segment 11, hair-fringes distinct in segment 3 and basal part of 4; (South Sumatra, East Java) *A. lackerbecki* sp. nov.
17. Segments 3–5 of antennae depressed; C1 and C2 meeting with each other a little before apical third, apical spine of elytron absent; (East Java)
 *A. argopurum* sp. nov.
 — Segments 3–5 of antennae almost cylindrical; C1 and C2 meeting with each other after apical third, elytron furnished with distinct apical spine 18.
18. Antennae without hair-fringes, PL/PW > 2/3, metafemur longer than segment 3 of antenna; (Sarawak of Borneo) *A. gracile* sp. nov.
 — Antennae with hair-fringes at least on segment 3, PL/PW < 2/3, metafemur shorter than segment 3 of antenna; (southern Sumatra, West Java, eastern Java? Sulawesi?) *A. costatum*.
19. Integument black; smaller than 38 mm; antennae hair-fringed on segments 2–8; elytron furnished with four distinct raised costae; (North Sumatra)
 *A. babai*.
 — Integument brown; usually larger than 40 mm; antennae hair-fringed on segments 2–9; C1 and C2 distinctly raised but C3 and C4 not raised or absent; (Sumatra, Borneo, Java) *A. fimbriatum*.

Acknowledgements

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of NSMT for his constant guidance and kind help to prepare the manuscript of this paper as well as other papers of this series. Thanks are also due to Mr. Alain DRUMONT of IRSNB for his help in referring materials of many museums and his own collection, studying references and gathering data. I express my thanks to Ms. Sharon SHUTE and her colleagues of BMNH for their kind help in studying types. I owe to Dr. Martin OLE of ZMUC, Dr. Johannes FRISCH of ZMHB and Dr. Martin BAEHR of ZSMC for their help in studying the types. I owe to Dr. Shûhei NOMURA of NSMT for his help to use the library of NSMT. About materials, I particularly owe to Mr. Tetsuo MIZUNUMA who provided with four holotypes and many important examples used in this study. I am indebted to Messrs. Masao TÔYAMA, Daniel J. HEFFERN, Nobuhiko KATSURA, Kunio KUME, Masao ITO, Hiroshi NAGAI and Dr. Ulf NYLANDER.

I am grateful to Mr. Itsuro KAWASHIMA for preparing accurate drawings accompanied with this series.

要 約

小宮次郎： *Aegolipton* の属昇格ならびに再検討。 — *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940 は, *Megopis*

属の亜属として記載された。GRESSITTは当初LAMEERE (1909)が*Baraliphton*亜属に含めた種の多くをこの亜属に移動させることを考えていたと、記載文より推定される。LAMEERE (1909)により *Megopis* 1属とその亜属にまとめられた種群は、最近の検討の結果、多くの属の集まりと考えられるようになった (KOMIYA, 2001 b, 2002, 2003 a, b, 2004 参照)。 *Aegolipton* も近似の数属と比較の結果、独立した属と扱うべきものとする。この属の特徴は、触角が比較的細長く、雄では下縁が長毛で縁取られ (2種例外あり)、2, 3節の内側に溝がない、前胸背板両側縁にまったく棘を欠く等である。これらの諸点で *Megobaraliphton* 属とよく似ているが、後者は大顎内側の歯が二つで、本属は一つのみである。

今回 *marginalis*, *reflexa*, *sauteri*, *kolleri*, *fimbriata*, *babai*, *gahani*, *costata* の8種をこの属に含め、*sticheri* を *costata* の亜種とした。またブリュッセル博物館の *A. kolleri* の syntype 2個体の一方を lectotype, 他方を paralectotype に指定した。さらに新たに10新種3新亜種を記載した。*A. mizunumai* sp. nov. はタイ、ヴェトナム北部産、*marginale* に近く体が太い。*A. kumei* sp. nov. は南ヴェトナム産、大型で触角が太い。*A. kinabalum* sp. nov. は東マレーシア産で、前種に似ているが小型で触角3節が長い。*A. peninsulare* sp. nov. は西マレーシア産、*sauteri* に似て雄触角が11節 (*sauteri* では12節)。*A. bawangum* sp. nov. は前種に似て体と触角がより細長く、翅端が円い種で、西カリマンタン産。*A. kolleri* の新亜種 *A. kolleri nisikawai* subsp. nov. は西カリマンタン産で、基亜種より小型で短い。*A. lackerbecki* sp. nov. は *kolleri* に似て体が細く、触角12節が11節に癒合し、南スマトラ、東部ジャワ産。*A. acehense* sp. nov. は北部スマトラ、アチェ産で、*gahani* に似て体がより細い。*A. pustuliferum* sp. nov. は東マレーシア、サバ州産、小型で、鞘翅の隆条が大きい瘤の列に代わり、翅端に棘を欠く。その亜種で同じくサバ州の低地産 *A. pustuliferum lineatigranulum* subsp. nov. は細長く、鞘翅がやや滑らかで、瘤が顆粒に置き換わる。*A. argopuronum* sp. nov. は東部ジャワ産、小型で鞘翅隆条が太く、触角が3節より扁平である。*A. costatum timorum* subsp. nov. はチモール産、触角各節端の棘を欠く。*A. gracile* sp. nov. はサラワク産で、*A. costatum* に似ているが体と触角がより細く、触角下側の長毛を欠き、後腿節が非常に長い。

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